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REDISTRICTING

Of the State is Desired by Governor Willson--Commission to Prepare Bill.

Has Six Democrats and Six Republicans.

On October 5th a commission which will prepare a bill redistricting Kentucky into new legislative, senatorial and congressional districts was named by Gov. Willson. The commission is equally divided politically:

Judge Alex P. Humphrey, Democrat, chairman, Louisville; Col. Andrew Cowan, Republican, Louisville; O. H. Waddle, Republican, Somerset; T. L. Edelen, Republican, Frankfort; Col. John R. Allen, Democrat, Lexington; John F. Hager, Democrat, Ashland; Hon. L. J. Crawford, Republican, Newport; John T. Shelby, Republican, Lexington; Hon. Jere Sullivan, Democrat, Richmond, and Hon. C. U. McElroy, Democrat, Bowling Green.

Governor Willson has requested each of these men to prepare a bill that will be fair to all the people and also to make any changes that may be needed in the election laws. The commission is expected to report at the next Legislature.

Following is the Governor's letter:

Gentlemen--Section 23 of the Constitution, which is the convention of the people of Kentucky, binding upon all the people and their officers, commands that once in every ten years the State shall be divided into thirty-eight senatorial districts, and one hundred representative districts, provided, in doing so, the principle requiring every district to be as nearly equal in population as may be, shall not be violated.

The law now in force is the Act of 1893, more than sixteen years ago. Three years after the time commanded by the Constitution the Act of 1906 was adopted redistricting the State, but in Ragland vs. Anderson, 125 Kentucky, the Court of Appeals in an eminent nonpartisan opinion held that the inequality of this Act is so glaring that it precludes the possibility that there was any attempt to divide the State into one hundred legislative districts as nearly equal as may be, and that it was clearly violative of the constitutional inhibition against inequality and declared that "equality of representation is a vital principle of democracy; that without equality republican institutions are impossible, and that inequality of representation is a tyranny to which no people worthy of freedom will tamely submit; that equality of representation is the basis of patriotism; that no citizen will, or

ought to, love the State which oppresses him, and that citizen is arbitrarily oppressed who is denied equality of representation with every other citizen of the Commonwealth."

It is known to all of the people and was implied by the opinion of the Court of Appeals that the existing law, the Act of 1893, also clearly violates the Constitution, but it could not be held that it was unconstitutional without throwing the State government into chaos as it had been organized under that law after the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Court expressed its faith that the members of the next General Assembly, "impelled by their senses of duty, the obligations of their oaths of office, together with that spirit of justice which is the heritage of the race, will redistrict the State as the Constitution requires."

It is clearly to be regretted by all that the last General Assembly did not redistrict the State, and another election of Senators and Representatives must be held under the unequal and unfair Act of 1893. The "sense of duty," "the obligations of the oath of office," and "the spirit of justice which is the heritage of the race" will again impose upon the General Assembly this duty of redistricting the State as the Constitution requires. But the short term of sixty days and the many important matters which will be considered in that assembly will endanger the chance of adopting a just redistricting bill, and in order to lessen the preliminary work, I feel it my duty to the State to ask a bipartisan commission of upright citizens to canvas the population under the last census and report to the Governor for his recommendation to the General Assembly, a just and equal redistricting bill.

For the good of the State, I invite you gentlemen to take the Constitution, the geography and the census and prepare a measure which will give a square deal to all the people. I feel sure that I can recommend to the General Assembly any plan which such men as you, or a majority, shall report to be fair and just. There is no provision of law to pay the expenses. The report will in no way bind the General Assembly, except in so far as its wisdom and fairness shall affect the opinions and consciences of the members; but I shall be glad to ask the General Assembly, if it approves the result of your labors, to pay the actual necessary expenses incurred by you in making the preliminary investigation.

The sting of inequality and injustice in the present districts hurts the State and the feelings of all good people. While perfect inequality of population in all dis-

GEN. FRED GRANT

Heads Good Government Parade in Chicago.

"It was not a temperance parade, but a demonstration in favor of good government and law and order, and I should have been derelict in my duties if I had not, when requested, headed the parade, as I did and shall continue until prohibited to do the same thing whenever I deem it necessary to advance the cause of good government."

This is the substance of a statement made by General Frederick D. Grant on September 29 in answer to a letter sent by W. R. Michaelis, of Chicago, to the Secretary of War, criticizing Grant for having appeared in full uniform in a so-called temperance parade in Chicago. Mr. Michaelis' letter is as follows:

"On Saturday last Major General Frederick D. Grant, of the United States Army, and in full uniform of the United States Army, marched at the head of a prohibition parade in Chicago. The above incident has caused considerable comment, and it is rumored that the same means that the Federal Government and the army in general have taken sides with the prohibition movement."

"It is also stated that the prohibition organizations contemplate bringing about an election in this city next spring to determine the popular will on this question."

"Public officers are servants of the people, and should not be permitted to use the advantage of their office to accomplish partisan ends."

"I do not dispute the right of General Grant to take part in this movement as a private citizen, but believe he has no right to head a parade in full uniform, or to participate as a Federal officer."

"Will you kindly inform me whether the department has ruled on such conduct, and whether the same can be said to have received official sanction?"

Several letters taking a contrary stand have been sent to the Secretary. These approve the action of General Grant. They claim that the parade was not a "Prohibition parade," but was "a movement for great civic righteousness and the enforcement of law and order in Chicago."

LATER:--We have not the reply of the Secretary of War, but know that in his answer he made no remonstrance against the action of Gen. Grant, but sustained him in what he did.

It is not impossible it seems to be wholly a question of mathematics and geography to make all districts as nearly equal as may be.

And I believe that if you make the calculations and report a just plan, you will have a reward which men of your character value more than money, in the respect and honor which such work will win from all the people.

Judge Humphrey will act as chairman to confer with the other members and fix the date and place for your first meeting, after which the commission will do the work in its own way.

You are also requested to consider what, if any, changes in our present election laws are required to protect the people in honest, just and fair elections.

And, if time permits, to report whether the Judicial districts, Appellate and Circuit, the Congressional and Railroad Commissioner districts, are justly and fairly constituted, and if not, what changes are necessary to make them just and fair.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

LETTERS LOSE THE VEIL OF SECRECY.

Clandestine Correspondence Cut Out.

Three thousand women, part of the army of persons who obtain their mail at the general delivery window in Chicago, have revealed to the postal authorities their true names and addresses. They were required to sign "cards of identification."

The requirement, enforced this week for the first time, tears away part of the secrecy under which clandestine correspondence has been carried, and, in that respect, will produce a reform for which urgent demand has gone up from ministers, reform leagues and others.

What was required of the women applicants the first day will be demanded of the men and boys until the 10,000 patrons of the "general delivery" shall have been enrolled or denied the privilege of that method of correspondence.

Many of the applicants were married women, others were young girls eager for a letter that they dared not let their parents see. Almost all were indignant.

Resentment at the plan grew and women in stylish attire joined those of humbler garb in denunciation of what they termed "an infringement of their rights." Many turned away, refusing to sign the "identification cards," occasionally admitting that they had received such mail for years.

Some of the reasons assigned by Colonel Stuart for the innovation follow:

Evil comes from the delivery of thousands of letters weekly to girls under age.

Thousands daily receive mail under fictitious names from which no good comes.

The general delivery is lately overtaken by the growing demands of fictitious letter writers.

Crime may oftentimes be prevented and more easily detected when individuals receive their mail at their homes.

To the question, "Why don't you have your mail delivered at home?" there were many answers. Some of the reasons were:

"My husband and I don't agree and I have to get my mail at the general delivery."

"There are good reasons why I get my mail here, as I have a perfect right to do."

"I am here only temporarily."

"I don't want others in the house to see my mail."

"We are doing this," said Colonel Stuart, "for the general good of the public and the service. If, after a card has been signed, the individual calls for mail under another name postal authorities will investigate the circumstances. If the person is a girl or young the parents will be notified of it."

Too True.

Parents oftentimes wonder who or what has ruined their boys. They have been in school every day but the teacher does not teach them any morality or else his teaching is a failure. The truth is, the boys are on the streets from the time school closes until late at night. The street corner is the best place in the world for teaching vice, profligacy and crime; nearly all the bad language and idle, vicious habits of boys are taught on the streets at late hours of the night. Teachers may be able to accomplish a little in counteracting vile influences, but much of their labor is in vain until parents co-operate with them in keeping their boys off the street.--Ex.

Always Up - to - Date

OUR STOCK IS EXTENSIVE, LATEST IN STYLE AND GREATEST IN VARIETY. IN

Fancy Dress Goods

We cannot be surpassed

OUR HOSIERY, LINEN AND NOVELTY LINES ARE COMPLETE. OUR CARPETS ARE BEAUTIFUL : : :

Hazelrigg & Son

WIFE-SLAYER FREE.

Was Besought By Wife to Kill Her to Stop Her Suffering.

A man whose wife is dying of an agonizing disease is justified in killing her to put an end to her suffering, if she implores him to do so.

So it was decided in the Court of Assizes in Paris, France, which acquitted Edmond Baudin, who, at her prayer, shot and killed his wife on January 31.

Mrs. Baudin had been afflicted with asthma for years. She begged her husband to aid her by killing her quickly.

Tears streamed from his eyes while he testified. The jurors also wept, and the women in the court room were semi-hysterical.

"My wife, whom I loved dearly, had suffered fearfully from asthma. She could not sleep. If she laid her head on the pillow she would cry, 'I'm choking! In the name of the good God, end my misery! Let me die!'"

"On the night she died she was suffering intensely," Baudin went on between sobs.

"I will go and get some more medicine," I said.

"No," she said, "buy no more medicine. If you love me, put me out of my misery. Prove your love and let me leave you. Kill me! If you were a determined man you would not see me suffer as I do."

"I was maddened by the sight of her agony. I shot her in the head; she died instantly."

"I determined then to kill myself but thought of my sister, the only other being who depends on me. I went to see her. She wept, but told me I should surrender myself to the police, which I did at once."

Following him, Mr. Dupre, a distinguished alienist, testified that Baudin is perfectly sane.

"But," said Dupre, "he was incited to his fatal act by the stronger will of his wife. Pity for her directed by her will, led him to shoot her."

As Baudin left the courtroom, a free man, the crowd applauded him.

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers. 13-4t.

Milton Cummings, of Mercer county, produced a stalk of tobacco nine feet high of thirty-seven large leaves.

WHAT THE KIDNEYS DO.

Their Unceasing Work Keeps Us Strong and Healthy.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms--pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Robert Sheridan, South Queen street, Mt. Sterling, Ky., says:

"I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for two years and have found them to be a remedy that lives up to representations. I suffered greatly from lumbago, which came on by attacks, some of which were so severe that I could hardly get around. I had pains through my back and kidneys, which at times extended into my shoulders. I was also annoyed by irregular passages of the kidney secretions and I think that the hard work on the railroad was responsible for all my suffering. I was unable to find relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at F. C. Duerson's drug store. They gave me prompt relief and I continued taking them until at present I am almost entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name--Doan's--and take no other. 13-2t

Product to be floated Down from North.

Steel will be shipped by water from Pittsburg district to the west and south as a result of a quarrel over rates between the United States Steel Corporation and the western railways, and New Orleans will be the site of one of two big warehouses to be established, the other to be at St. Louis. Barges will be operated on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

Don't think that piles can't be cured. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by Doan's Ointment. 50 cents at any drug store. 13-4t

